THURSDAY AUGUST 21, 1881.

colutely necessary to the suc of the Republican party in November that it shall carry Ohio in October. Mr. BLAINE cannot possibly be elected without th vote of Ohio; and Mr. BLAINE cannot possibly get the vote of Ohio if his party be ceasful in the elections of October. Or, to state the proposition differently, or, to state the proposition differently,
"nothing succeeds like success," as the
Democrats realized to their infinite disgust
four years ago, when the mere fact that
the Republicans had carried Indiana in
October was recognized by the fickle voters
so proof positive that Garriel would be
ciected, and these fickle voters, proceeding
to make good their own forecast, deposited
ballots in favor of Garriel by selection. Now,
in Indiana there will be no October elections this year; and so the Democrats are
relieved from all fears as to the result in
the Hoosier State. But Ohio is to the Republicans in 1884 what Indiana was to the
Democrats in 1880. That is to say, if the
Democrats had carried Indiana in the Oclober elections of 1880, that fact would not nothing succeeds like success," as the tober elections of 1880, that fact would not have been a certain indication of Republican defeat in November; because Indiana is a Democratic State; and so, although the defeat of the Republicans in Ohio this year in the October elections will be a sure precursor of their defeat in the whole Union in November, yet the defeat of the Democrats in that State in October but know that a bank whose deposits are will fail to be elected. If Virginia were to hold elections in October this year, and the Democrats should fail to carry the State, everybody would at once a guarantee of Blaine's election to the orsfrom becoming alarmed concerning their presidency. Contrariwise as to Pennsylvania. If in that State elections were to b held in October of this year, and the Democrats were to be defeated, nobody would regard this result as foreboding the result

the presidential election. Ohio has

voted for the Republican candidate for

President of the United States at every

election for twenty-four years. If, there-

fore, Ohlo votes the Democratic ticket in October, 1884, a wail of despair will go up

from the Republican hosts, and the election

of CLEVELAND in November will go by de-

If we have correctly apprehended and stated "the situation" in Ohio, will not both the Democratic party and the Repubhean party crowd men and money into Ohio-speakers and funds-in order to secure a favorable result in October? There can be no doubt that the Republicans will do so. They are compelled by the necessities of the campaign to do it. They dare not leave a stone unturned in their effort to carry the October elections. They have no choice in the matter. Ask General MAHONE whether he has got any money from the National Republican Committee, or expects to get any before October. Ask know which to name in this connection) whether he intends to spend any money in such a State as Virginia-one certain to cast its vote for CLEVELAND-before he shall have supplied Ohio with all that the latter may need. Ask MURAT HALSTEAD or Deacon SMITH whether money entry-sted to General MAHONE to spend in Virginia would be "put where it would do the most good." Who would throw good money after bady Who would expect either much speaking or the liberal use of money to turn the scales in Virginia. On the faults, follies, and crimes of the men it has sometimes honored with its gifts. latter may need. Ask MURAT HALSTEAD OF money to turn the scales in Virginia? On the other hand, what Republican does not

the Democrats to spend in Ohio every dolber elections in Ohlo their success in the of the Republican party; that the Federal whole Union in November will be assured. in October is a preliminary question, and one that cannot certainly be decided now either in the affirmative or the negative, been tolerated at the North. nobody but the Democratic leaders them-

the one which Garriel and Giddings represented each in his day—of course not always with the same boundaries,—we say if the Democrats had the right to exclude the vote of that one district, they would beyond a doubt carry the State in October. But in that very district, which gives a Republican majority counted by thousands, the Prohibitionists are in the majority, when a prohibition it is not to the prohibition to the prohibition to the majority with the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority of the majority, that is, the majority of the majority o olican majority counted by thousands,
Prohibitionists are in the majority, that is, the majority of legally-qualified voters."

Partly wrong and partly right. The Dispatch objects to any Federal interference over the result in the State at large, fact, the Prohibition party is very strong oblican party, that is, the majority of legally-qualified voters."

A company of Meanonites numbering eighty persons passed through Berlin a few weeks ago on their way to this country. They were possessed of a considerable sum of money, and, were under the leadership of fine-looking, silver-haired man, ninety-patch objects to one interpretation of the patch objects to one interpretation of the majority of legally-qualified voters."

A company of Meanonites numbering eighty persons passed through Berlin a few weeks ago on their way to this country. They were possessed of a considerable sum of money, and, were under the leadership of fine-looking, silver-haired man, ninety-five years of age, who had been recently married to a girl of sixteen. In fact, the Prohibition party is very strong in Ohio, and could easily "knife" the Republican party, being mostly Republicans

a bet of some hundreds of dollars by way

Let us quote what Governor Hoads." "republican form of government." The sold in New York in a reported later. Journal not only fully justifies the Dispatch

"Of course," said be, "I have not been at home for some time, and therefore cannot say just how matters are in our State. Advices received by me, however, indicate a very large and growing defection of German Republicans from Biaine and Logan. Then ex-Governor St. John will draw away from the Republican ranks a great many who believe with him on the liquor question. I have every reason to believe that the Democracy of Ohio are in good shape for a fight of such great importance as that which is lust beginning."

That's modest. Upon it Mr. Halstran himself comments as follows:

"That the application was made for a

Now, then, we have brought these specu-ations up to a point where the following attract from a telegram to a leading Re-sublican paper in Curcinnati comes in fit-

COLUMNES, O., August 14.—It is well known and understood what the Democratic tactics in this State are. A beating of tomtoms and sounding of hewrags are to be kept up at State and other headquarters. of tomtoms and sounding of hewgags are
to be kept up at State and other headquarters while runners are out in the "destricts" on a still hunt. These runners
will plend with the brethren to stand up to
the rack just once more and give the
g. o. p. a good litt in October that it may
be got into line for November. Every
effort will be made to carry this State.
Hundreds of missionaries are, and will be,
out making special pleas for this, that, and
the other candidate on the State ticket.

The Democratic managers have all the
money necessary to prosecute a vigorqua
campaign, and they will endeavor to put it
where it will do the most good.

The close congressional districts will also
receive due attention, but the main point
will be to carry the State at all hazards.

That is a plausible story at any rate.

That is a plausible story at any rate. It is encouraging to the Democrats. If their managers have, as stated, "all the money

necessary to presecute a vigorous cam-State at all hazards," tomtoms and hewgags will soon be in demand in the Buckeye State, and an electioneering cyclone wil pass over that State which will draw all eyes away from all other States. We trust that the telegram is true.

A Model Bank. Mr. B. B. Conegys read at a meeting last

week of the American Bankers' Association a paper which contained the following paragraph:

This extract has appeared in a number of journals as a good description of a not indicate that CLEVELAND three or four times the amount of its capital might be very much troubled by panicstricken depositors, notwithstanding that it was in all respects just such a bank as i described by Mr. Comegys. But if a mecome to the conclusion that that result was thed can be devised of preventing depositdeposits, and they can be inspired with the ame sort of confidence that notcholders now feel, then the ideal bank of Mr. Comegys will become a reality. When this believe, be a serious general panie in financial or business circles. Surely the problem is worthy of any man's attention; for a panie occasions the loss of thousands of millions of dollars to the country as a whole-more than anybody would deem possible who had not thought upon the

Under the heading "A Changed East-Chester Democrat-One Democratic Soldier ing an Insult to the Grand Army," the New York Tribuns of vesterday tells how and why F. W. WHITTAKER, president of a CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS club in East Chester, has left the Democratic ranks and is now advocating the election of BLAINE and LOGAN.

Mr. WHITTAKER'S card is as follows; It is time, therefore, for every Union man in America to declare his creed, as I

do mine, thatslaveholders' rebellion is to-day more worthy of honor in the land he helped to save than the greatest orator and soldier who sought to destroy the country of his birth and perpetuate human sla-

Very."

From henceforth until this rebel spirit is

The Providence Journal says: believe that much speaking and the liberal use of money in Obio will be a guarantee of Republican success in October and November both?

But what will the Democratic leaders do? Will they try to capture Ohio in October and thus render the assurance of CLEVELAND'S election doubly sure? It is evident that it would be good policy for the Democrats to spend in Ohio every dolume. The prevage of the South as Wrong. The grievance of the South as

Wrong. The grievance of the South, as lar they could raise for electioneering pur- plainly set forth by the Dispatch, is that the poses, if thereby they could carry the Octo- Constitution and Statutes of the United ber elections, since if they carry the Octo- States have been prostituted in the interest courts have too often been made instruments But as the certainty of securing a victory of oppression, and that the South has been freedom of elections that would not have

The Journal also says: selves knows whether a supreme effort is to be made in Ohio in October or not.

We cannot keep our eyes off Ohio. That State contains a remarkable population. If the Demoarats had the right to exclude the vote of one single congressional district—

In the Dispatch does not mean this, then there is no grievance, and nothing to complain about. 'Vote for Grover Cleveland,' says the Dispatch, 'if you wish to see the vote of one single congressional district—

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think, and will, if they vote a Prohibition | Disputch objects to any Federal interfer-ticket in October, exercise a powerful in-Constitution and the laws in dealing with the South and another in dealing with the North. When the Journal says the question is whether the North is prepared to grant the South freedom, &c., it clearly intimates its adherence to the radical doctrine—which doctrine the Administration has put into practice—that the two geometrics and wiferer from ancient times has been visited by penitron and universe to the state of the proposition of the state of the proposition of the state of the s We say we cannot keep our eyes off Ohio. North. When the Journal says the We examine every paragraph we see con- question is whether the North is prepared to learn "how the land lies" there. Mr. intimates its adherence to the radical doc-Isaac Hn.L, a knowing Democrat of that | trine-which doctrine the Administration | State, is credited with having said that has put into practice—that the two geo-"Ohio is safe for the Democrats in Octo- graphical sections are not entitled to equa be cured. ber," and of consequence in November. rights under the Constitution if the enjoy-Governor HOADLY's law-partner has made | ment of equal rights with the North by the South interferes with the designs of the of endorsing the same opinion, and Governor Hoadly himself has again and again
said that the Democrats will be successful

Republican party. If the rights and freedom of the South are dependent upon what
the North chooses to grant, it would be more

in saying, "vote for GROVER CLEVELAND

We read in a Republican paper that the Fulton (Illinois) Democrat had renounced CLEVELAND. We naturally concluded that it had come out for BLAINE. But upon proscenting a little further our search for information, we learned that the Democrat would support the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States. Now, for President of the United States. Now. A western paper says: For all pains, St. a what could a Republican paper find in Jacobs Oli is unsurpassed.

Absolutely nothing. As most of the Pro-bibitionists in Illinois are Republicans, the Democrat will probably draw off more votes from BLAINE than from CLEVELIND.

GLENNAN, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Second district, calling for a Convention to be held at Virginia Beach at 12 M. on the 18th day of September, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The Second district may be redeemed next November if the Democrats will work for their nominee as they worked for Goods the first time h was elected, and their nominee will work for himself as Goode then worked for himself.

The Cincinnati story concerning Mr WATTERSON'S experience in Virginia is con tradicted flatly by the Norfolk Virginian

as follows:

"Instead of being disgusted with Virginia, Mr. Watterson expressed himself to the editor of the Kirginian on the day of his departure for Louisville as delighted with his visit and expressed the hope that he might be able again during the season to visit the State, and further, that he expected next year to spend his vacation at Virginian Beach. Again at the ratification pected next year to spend in a yeardon at Virginia Beach. Again, at the ratification meeting in this city, at which Mr. Watter-son spoke, there was no restriction placed on him or any other speaker, by advice of any person or request of any committee. He and they were free to speak and act as they liked."

BRIEF COMMENT.

CLEVELAND'S gun was not long, but nade centre shots.

BUTLER believes in fusing. BUTLER is it fair way to get fused. Wonder if the BLAINE organs have heard

enything come out of the woods? New Jersev steps into the ring and ask

that her record for mysterious murders be recognized. There is no doubt of the fact that the proof-readers and copy-holders on three of

four papers in the United States read But BUILER better since we have read his address. He is all there." It is evident that the Sun is not responsible.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Governor CLEVELAND'S letter, as we read it, means simply that if elected he will administer his office in good old Democratic style." In the name of all that is good for the country, what more would you have

Monday Mr. BLAINE assisted in celebra ting the birthday of the Republican party. Mr. BLAINE was chief man at the wedding of the Republican party to corruption, and will wind up things by being chief mourner at the death of the Republican party in

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "So many reports of Republican gains in the South are coming in that it really seems beretofore known as the 'Solid South' will be broken this year, and some of the States composing it carried by the Republicans." It would seem that the Bulletin cannot see through the jokes of the southern correspondents.

Personal.

Governor Cleveland receives, it is said, fifty requests a day for his autograph, and has two babies named after him every twenty-four hours.

General W. T. Sherman at last looks on himself as a full-fledged American. He recently served for two mortal hours as umpire of a base-ball game.

Mr. Herbert Spencer indignantly repu cation, leaving it to the friction of life to develop individual powers."

The silver cup presented to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Miss Frances Willard was given to her when she was about seventeen years old by the Illinois Agricultural Society as a prize for the best essay on "The Embellishment of a Coun-try Home."

In middle life Mr. Gladstone formulated to himself rules for chewing food. Thirty-two bites were to be given to each mouth-ful of meat, certain less numbers to fish, bread, etc., etc. These rules he has since closely adhered to, and he has trained his children to do the same.

Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, is the proper monument to the memory of the late William L. Schaffer, of the Girard Na-tional Bank. He creeted the building at his own expense, and gave to the Horti-cultural Society the perpetual right to hold all its meetings and exhibitions therein. He was himself an enthusiastic floricul turist and pomologist,

M. de Blowitz excelled himself over the debate on the French constitutional-revi-sion scheme, and sent to the London Times a lurid word-picture of eight hundred le-gislators in Pandemonium, with M. An-drieux "executing convulsive movements" on the tribune, the bell furiously ringing, and "feet, paper-knives, desk-hds, and voices together making a disgraceful din."

A few days ago there died at Weimar, at the age of ninety years, an old lady who for seventy years had been in the service of the Gosthe family. She had been in personal attendance upon the poet for the last twenty-five years of his life, and up to the time of his death, and she had plentiful stores of anecdote and gossip for reverential hearers. She was buried in the family wall, where u Gosthe in Weimar sleeps."

The Japanese Government has requested the Police Department of Berlin to allow a number of its officials to enter the Japanese service for the purpose of reorganizing the police system of Yeddo. Four officials have already volunteered to undertake The portraits added to the National Por-

The portraits added to the National Por-trait Gallery in London during the past-year include portraits of Milton, William Pitt, Mrs. Siddons, Joseph Hume, Benja-min Franklin, Sarah Duehess of Mari-berough, and Joseph Addison. The num-ber of visitors for the year was 146,187, the largest on record.

At the holy well at Mother, in Ireland, tents and sufferers from disease seeking to

Switzerland and its natural productions afford employment for 410,023 men and 147,716 women, and that the labor of these nor Hoadly himself has again and again and again and that the Democrats will be successful in October, or as he sometimes phrases it, honest to call the Federal laws and Constitution of the can get the orators and the money his hopes will be realized).

Let us quote what Governor Hoadly said in New York in a reported inter-

The letter from the Tichborne claimant, in saying, "vote for GROVER CLEVELAND if you wish to see the South free once more," but is entitled to our thanks for introducing that injunction in the article from which we have quoted.

The referred to in a cable dispatch of ten days ago, in substance is as follows: He says that his opponents have had their day and their triumph. He has suffered for years, but believes his day is to come. His duty to his God, to his children, and to his feed, and supporter its libraries. to his God, to his children, and to his friends and supporters is to live for no other purpose than to clear his character and expose the villains who have been concerned in the monstrous conspiracy against him. Those who imagine that he intends to sit down quietly that those who have robbed and plundered him may get off scot free, will, he says, find themselves sadly mistaken. taken.

CLEVELANDS ACCEPTANCE. What the Press Say About It.

institute sen.]
Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance is a brief and straightforward document, in which the main purpose is evidently to express in few words the writer's solemn determination, if promoted to the highest office in the gift of the people, to dedicate himself to securing, as far as lies in his power, the well-being of the entire country. TYPICAL FOR ITS CLEAR GOOD SENSE.

Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance, which we print to-day, is typical for its cierr good sense and its comprehensive yet concise statement of the leading points in our political condition. It is characteristic of the man who is always equal to the occasion that arises, and who, standing upon his record, hus no explanations to make and no need to conceal his thoughts in a wilderness of words. It would appear that this year candidates are making letters of a length that is in inverse proportion to their hold upon the people; and confidence and strength are implied in the Governor's simple, direct declaration of his views.

ple, d.rect declaration of his views.

IT MAKES DUTY PLAIN.

[New York Times, Independent Re ublican.]

"It should be remembered," says Mr. Cleveland, "that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature." It is remembered, and this is precisely the basis of the sentiment throughout the Union, in the Democratic party, and in the Independent portion of the Republican party, which demanded the nomination of a man who could be relied on to discharge the executive duties relating to the civil service on the pure, just, and wholesome principle which Governor Cleveland has heretofore enforced and to which he now again avows which Governor Cleveland has heretofore enforced and to which he now again avows his devotion. The country has not in twenty years had an opportunity to vote directly on the questions of reform which Mr. Clevelanc's nomination presents. His letter of acceptance makes the duty of those who desire practical reform plainer than ever. It is a statement which will have the closest eventuation and on which bear the closest examination, and on which the Independents c.m go forward in the canvass with confidence, not only in the soundness of their cause, but in its signal

GOES STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. [Philadelphia Times, Independent Republican.] Governor Cleveland has been employing Governor Cleveland has been employing his time in his spivan retreat to admirable purpose in condensing his letter of accept-ance within such reasonable limits that ordinary people will have time to read it in full. The document, which is what might have been expected from a man with such an admirable multip record, is worthy of admirable public record, is worthy of e most careful perusal.

the most careful perusal.

Omitting the stereotyped elap-trip usual in letters of acceptance relating to the dead and gone issues upon which former political tattles have been fought. Mr. Cleveland goes straight to the point upon which the present tattle should be fought. He holds that the Government should be administered in the interests of administered in the interests of e whole people, and not in that of a party. As his administration of the governorship of the State of New York has been strictly

of the State of New York has been strictly conducted on this principle, this guarantee will be readily accepted by the people as meaning what it says.

On the subjects of the relations of labor and capital Governor Cleveland is clearly committed to the idea that a government of the people must seek the greatest good of the greatest number, and as the majority of the people are laborers in different fields legislation should be directed to the proper protection of the labor interests. His endorsement of the civil-service principle is most emphatic, and here again the public is assured by his gubernatorial record that his promises in this respect are not empty his promises in this respect are not empty cound, signifying nothing. The declara-tion that the vast army of office-holders

tion that the vast army of office-holders should not be used as a leverage to perpetuate the party in power indefinitely will be heartily endorsed by all honest citizens, regardless of party.

The letter, as a whole, is a modest, sensible, straightforward document, advocating the soundest principles of governmental policy, and is highly creditable to its author. It can be understood by the plain people. There is no double meaning in it anywhere.

BRIEF, PLAIN, AND SINCERE.

BRIEF, PLAIN, AND SINCERE. [New York World, Democratic.] letter of Governor Cleveland,

scepting, in a formal manner, the nomination to the presidency tendered by the Democratic National Convention, is brief, plain, and sincere. It is like the man, whose entire public career has been marked by a strict adherence to duty and a lofty purpose to serve the peo-ple to the best of his ability.

WILL GIVE GLNERAL SATISFACTION. [Richmond State.] The letter will give general satisfaction.
Ten people will read it where one reads
beine's. And there is not a man who
gives it careful attention but will say that

never in the history of the Democracy have we had a more honest or a more fearless man than Grover Cleveland. ADMIRABLE EXPOSITION OF DEMOCRACY. (Lynchburg News.)

The late hour of its reception last night precludes the possibility of extended comment to-day; but, in brief, it may be said that the letter is an admirable exposition of genuine Democracy, and deserves rank with the best State papers of our day and generation.

Mr. Jeff. Chandler in the New York Herald. J

Washington, August 17.—On the 31st day of May, 1870, Congress, in the hands of washingtons, August 11.—On the 31st day of May, 1870. Congress, in the hands of the Republican party, passed, and a Republican President approved, an enactment, the third and fourth sections of which undertook to seize and control the whole election machinery of the southern States, and to subject officers of State elections to Federal supervision. The effect of this enactment, if sustained, would have been to destroy the independence of these States in their domestic concerns. This enactment was resisted by the South, and after breeding political pestilence for four years was declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1871 Congress enacted what was known in the Revised Statutes of the United States as section 5519. The section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal jurisdiction to the trial and punished the section of the United States as section 5519. The section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal jurisdiction to the trial and punished the section of the United States as section 5519. The section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal jurisdiction to the trial and punished to the section of the United States as section 5519. The section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal jurisdiction to the trial and punished to the section of the United States as section 5519. The section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal jurisdiction to the trial and punished to the section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal jurisdiction to the trial and punished the section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal punished to the section was broad enough in its terrus to extend Federal criminal punished to the section was broad enough in the terrus to extend Federal criminal punished to the section was broad enough in the terrus to extend Federal criminal punished to the section was broad enough in the terrus to extend Federal criminal punished to the section was proposed to th criminal jurisdiction to the trial and pur ishment of two or more persons who de-prived either directly or indirectly any prive either directly or indirectly any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the law or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, thereby transferring to the Federal Government, all offices of which were filled by Republicans, power over local police matters, by the Constitution confided to the States.

ters, by the Constitution confided to the States.

Under this pretended law indictments were found in Federal courts and prosecutions carried forward until 1882, when the Supreme Court annulled it. On March 1, 1875, the civil-rights act, entitled "an act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," was approved. The scope of this act is indicated by its title. It covered the remnant of the State jurisdiction uninvaded by former acts of Congress. In 1883 this act shared the fate of its revolutionary predecessors, and was cast out of the family of laws by the Supreme Court of the United States. That court says of it in declaring it void: "In other words, it steps into the domain of local jurisprudence, and lays down rules for the conduct of individuals in society towards each of individuals in society towards each other, and imposes sanctions for the en-forcement of these rules without referring

in any manner to any supposed action of the State or its authorities." in any manner to any supposed action of the State or its authorities."

That all these so-called laws were unconstitutional is no longer questionable. The Supreme Court, composed of judges all of whom were appointed by Republican Presidents, so hold. The destructive effect of this legislation upon the Government is strikingly vivid. If sustained it would have dismantied the States. Its revolutionary force was so potent that it filled the southern mind with alarm, and provoked the solid opposition of the intelligent whites. It was not to the advantage of the colored paople, for their good could in no way be promoted by violating the Constitution. Constitutional government in this country is the only and highest hope of the people. To subvert that government is to bury the liberty of whites and blacks in one common grave.

The political effect of the legislation above.

The political effect of the legislation above alluded to was to inflame the colored people of the South, in whose pretended interest it was enacted, against the whites. The colored men of the South were incited by these laws to suspect and distrust the whites. They were led by them to abhor the State governments under which they lived, because by implication these enactments declared that State governments were inefficient to do them justice. The white people, on the other hand, beheld the colored man used as a pretext by the Republican party to centralize the Government. They all saw the constitutional traditions of the fathers being swept away. Snggestions that this policy of the Republican party was destroying the Constitution were received by the leaders and organs of that party in the North and South alike with

contempt. Nevertheless, the intelligent white people of the South, with a growing series of danger to constitutional Government and to liberty, from fronzied, inconsiderate, and familical legislation, persisted in opposition to it until, finally, the whole scheme to extinguish the States and politically control the South through Federal agencies fell in one general wreck. The South, during this struggle against the lusidious and implacable attempt of the dominant party to change the unture of the Union, has been covered with derision and censure.

The time has come, however, when their The time has come, however, when their resistance to revolution has been vindicated and the revolutionists condemned by the highest authority in the nation. A pertinent inquiry at this time is, Will Mr. Blaine, if elected, pursue and continue the errors of his party in the past? Does he possess the genius and the grasp of statesmanship to interrupt its policy in that respect and restore the Constitution as the rule of his political action, or will he let the imbedility of small men dim the splendor of his great opportunities? If unconstitutional class legislation, in which southern political solidity has its root and by which it is fertilized, be abated, present party relations in the South may dissolve, and southern thought be affected on economic and administrative questions as the thought of other sections is affected.

The Double Standard.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In his recent address before the Bankers' Association Hon. Hugh McCuiloch rather flippantly remarks that "we are, or at least

flippantly remarks that "we are, or at least have the means of being, a creditor nation." And yet the whole question under consideration, so far as it relates to this country, turns upon that very point.

So loose a use of language on so grave an occasion is as discreditable to the speaker as it is insulting to the common judgment of his audience. The same observation might be applied to Egypt or Brazil, to Portugal or Peru. The vast distinction between what is and what might be is quictly ignored, or at best but bridged over with a casual parenthesis, which serves to fill out the sentence rather than qualify its mean

ing.

If we were indeed a creditor nation we should not be long in the vocative on a question of widening the metallic basis of the world's exchanges. But unfortunately the international balance stands against us to the amount of some eight thousand mil-lions, and a demonetization of either metal at this time would simply result in our making a splendid gift to Great Britain

and Germany.

[These are large figures, but they are our correspondent's.]

This proposition is so plain that were it not disputed by accepted authority I should

be schemed to argue it.

The real war of the monometallists is not against silver in its own essence, but against a broad basis for industrial and commercial operations, their solg object being a debasement of property values, or, in other words, an enhancement in the purchasing power of money.

Were the true question plainly stated the

never lend themselves to these mischievous

never lend themselves to these mischievous selfemes of exploitation, and hence we see the monometallists forever befogging the real issue with extraneous matter. For instance, they are fond of declaring that the world's exchanges can be best ef-fected in the world's money, which money, in face of the facts, they impudently as-sume to be gold. The plain fact is that of the world's ten thousand millions of me. other declaration still remains utterly mean-ingless, for foreign trade is barier, even in the adjustment of its balances; and if the precious metals move at all they move not

cheaper than colton, tobacco, petroleum, wheat, cheese, or bacon.

Their other argument—they have but two—is that the relative exchangeable value of the precious metals must be kept in equilibrium by the arbitrary emetments of government, or the fluctuating product of the wines will throw us into a constant sixte of

mines will throw us into a constant state of financial disquictude.

This, upon the whole, is perhaps the most grotesquely absurd theory that human audacity has ever launched on a credulous

ter will result from the operation of a natu-ral law, they proceed to create a disturbance by doing violence to that law, and then use the disturbance as a pretext for continued Interference.

Looking only at the surface of things, a slevenly thinker might perhaps imagine, with Mr. Henry V. Poor, that from the beginning of civilization to almost the present time nature has held back silver and cold with a tailory resisting force which gold with a uniform resisting force which

may be relatively represented by the figures 1 and 15, and that now, for the first time, she has relaxed her grasp on silver, and thus created a need for artificial restraint.

But, in point of fact, nature has always been field in this respect—sometimes lavishly yielding gold and withholding silver, and at other times opening her hoards of silver, while denying gold. And these varied accessions have promptly passed into the channels of trade—not as disturbing factors, unsettling values and lavoking distrust, but, as beneficent streams, invigorating all the courses of commerce, and nourishing every element of a progressive civilization.

From 1849 to 1852 nature gives in expensive in the course of thus created a need for artificial restraint.

From 1849 to 1852 nature gave in ex-change for labor, weight for weight, more gold than silver. Under the monometallicarbitrary-adjustment theory silver had now become the more precious and therefore the standard metal, and an exigency had crisen

which demanded, under penalty of univer-sal ruin, either the debasement of gold or its demonstization.

The chief creditor nation of the time made advance in science, the progress in litera-ture, the diffusion of intelligence, the free-dom of thought—all these things, on no less authority than the author of the History of Europe, were directly traceable to the vast volume of specie which California and Australia suddenly began forcing into the arteries of trade in 1849.

atteries of trade in 1849.

The doctors of finance are working pretty hard for a patient just now, and a small entering-wedge will serve their turn. They are somewhat in the position of Scott's apothecary—"Confound the lusty fellow, he flouts me and my art; but once let me get a dose of physic into him, and I'll have him by the heels for a season."

The single-standard gentlemen induced us to try a monometallic dose in 1873, and

The single-standard gentlemen induced us to try a monometallic dose in 1873, and for five years they assured us, on their professional honor, that our writhings were really symptoms of redundant health. In the spring of 1878 we managed to get hold of an antidote in broken doses, and by assiduously sticking to it we got on our legs again in the fall of the following year. I respectfully submit that it is yet a little too early to urge upon us a new draught from the old bottle.

Mr. McCulloch now declares himself a double-standard man, but he has been lashed to that avowal by the logic of accomplished facts. His allusion to the Lunted States as the "track-bayes of sile."

complished facts. His anusion to the United States as the "pack-horse of silver" shows him to be substantially the McCulloch of ten years ago.

Bi-metallic France is now jogging along quite prosperously with her tremendous pack of three hundred and fifty millions of silver coin, while monometallic Great Britan, with her trifling burden of eighty millions, is stumbling at every stor.

millions, is stumbling at every step.
Respectfully,
GLEN ALLEN, August 19, 1884.

F. Marion Crawford's bride is thus mentioned in a letter from Malta: "The first information I received on landing at Malta was a club announcement by a traveller from Constantinople. He tells me that Francis Marion Crawford, the Roman-American novelist, who has recently returned to Constantinople, intends to wed Miss Berdan, the fair daughter of General Berdau, of rifle-making fame and fortune. I learn that Miss Berdan is typified in the heroine of the last novel by Marion Crawford, "A Roman Singer." If so, love, gallantry, beauty, blood, and wealth are combined in this wedding, which soon takes place."

GREAT RICHES. ange Effect the Sudden Por (New York Letter.) Charles F. Wall, of Brooklyn, re

Charles F. Wall, of Brooklyn, recently inherited \$50,000, and was so clated by his good fortune that he became insane, and is now locked up in an asylum. The sudden possession of money seems to have a stiange effect upon some men's mirals. A dealer in druggists' sundries was telling me the other day of a man who mvented a certain lotion that attained great popularity, and money came in so fast that he did not know what to do with it. He spent it as fast as he could, but it still kept increasing as the popularity of his article increased. Then he took to druk and to leading a very fast life, and findly his mind became effected by his excesses, and he lost his reason, and was locked up in a madhouse, where he died, and, what is more, the receipt of his lotton died with him. No one knows what it was made of, nor can a drop of it be found anywhere to analyze. The money made in patent medicines and "proprietary articles" is so cnormous that one is hardly surprised that there are so many people in the business. I heard it estimated the other day that nearly \$200,000,000 a year was made in these things. When an article is once a success the profit is enormous, because the cost of manufacture is very little. There are men that you and I never heard of who are worth their millions, all made from some quack medicine that appeals to the credulity of certain classes of the community. Most of these medicines are mada under assumed names. This is for various reasons; ene being that a man maturally dishles to have his name associated with a liver-pad or ari ague-pill, but he is now averse to being made rich from the money that is accumulated by their sale. Some of these patent medicines are made popular by enormous advertising. I know of one firm that spends all of \$1,000,000. these patent medicines are made popular by enormous advertising. I know of one firm that spends all of \$1,000,-000 every year advertising a cure-ise aline. A friend of mine met a woman whom she had known a good many years ago, when she was very poor, and was surprised to see her glistening in diamonds and madifies in silks. She thought that patent medicine, and see what you do with it?" He thought the idea a g when that keeps coming in every day. We travel all over Europe, and we buy the finest diamonds and precious stones, and live in the most costly manner, but we cannot get ahead of our income." "That is a not get ahead of our income. It is not?" my friend asked. "Yes," she said: "I sup-pose it is; and, strange as it may seem, it is not a particularly happy one. I don't know but what we were happier on no-thing a year than we are now with such an

enormous amount."

This only goes to prove what an inex-haustible mine public credulity is. Fight in a Cage With a Tiger.

(Paris Gattguant's Messenger.)
A terribly sensational incident market A terriny sensational incident marked one of the performances last week at the Cape Menagerie, now exhibiting at St. Ettenne. Agop, the tamer, had scarcely entered the cage of one of the figers when the ferocious brute sprang upon him, and began worrying him with tooth and claw. The audier ee sereamed with horror, wannen began worrying him with tooth and claw. The audier ce sereamed with horror, women fainted away, and a general rush for the door of the tent began. Agop, however, kept cool, and in spite of some fearful lacerations all over the body and great loss of blood, fought with such determination that he finally overcame the tiger, which crouched down at his feet. Not content with this victory, Agop was foolbardly enough to force it through its usual hardly enough to force it through its usua exercise, to the wonderment and admira tion of the crowd, who had stopped mo-mentarily in their flight. The tamer then left the cage, and, all torn and bleeding as he was, proceeded to that containing a lioness—which had formerly made a meal Honess—which had formerly made a new of Pernet, one of his predecessors in the perilous situation. He entered the cage to-tally unarmed, and succeeded in putting the lioness through her habitual jumps, after which he left the cage—this time at least. during the dangerous performance, and gave a sigh of relief when it was all over. Agop then had his wounds dressed.

YOU REMEMBER.

SUMMER BEFORE SEPTEMBER WAS THE WAS AN OLD BELIEF (THAT IS, IN THE CLOTHING TRADE) THAT WHEN THE 4TH NOW GENERALLY THE HOT MONTH, THE QUESTION MUST OCCUR TO YOU WHETHER PARSIP BY WAIVING ALL PROFITS AND INCERSING FREQUENTLY A LOSS IN THE PRICES WE NOW QUOTE FOR CLOTHES.

JUDGING BY THE NUMBER OF TROUSERS SPLLING, THERE ARE ANY NUMBER OF ECONOMISTS IN THE COMMUNITY WHO BEY A PAIR OF TROUSERS TO SAVE THE BUYING OF A SUIT. EVERY PAIR IN THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT WER SENT HERE A MONTH AGO, AND ALL TH LAEGE BOLTS IN THE TAILORING DEPART MENT WERE CUT UP, SO AS TO USE UP AL THE GOODS. THE LATTER ARE ESPECIAL LY CHOICE. THEY ARE THE KIND W MAKE TO GEDER AT \$12-MARTIN'S ENG-LISH GOODS. TAILORS USUALLY CHARGE \$14. OUR PRICE NOW IS \$6.50 PER PAIR, WE GET WHAT THE GOODS COST, LOSE THE MAKING, BUT THAT'S BETTER THAN CARRYING THEM OVER. AEOUT SUITS WE HAVEN'T MUCH TO SAY. THERE ARE NOT FIVE HUNDRED IN STOCK, BUT WHAT THERE IS SOMECHOICE ONES-YOU ARE WELCOME TO AT THE LOWEST FIGURES YOU EVER KNEW FOR

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS. 1013 MAIN STREET, opposite post-office.

WINES, LIQUORS,&c.

TO LOVERS OF BURKE'S" LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALI AS THE FINEST ENGLISH ALE

REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, AND CON STITUTING AN APPETIZING TONIC. WHILE SLIGHTLY STIMU-LATING.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FLOUR AND WHEAT A SPECIALTY. RICHMOND, VA. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE. au 1

A Rashroad Pirements Breeze.

[Albany Jeansh.]

A remarkable accident occurred to Mr. Douglass M. Irish, a resident of No. 49
Colonie street, about 10:30 o'clock Wednesday uight. He is employed as a freman on the Central railroad, and as he sat asleep by an open window he dreamed that he heard a shriff whistle of danger from a locomptive, which was blowing for a signal to cross the upper bridge. Instantly, without awakening, he leaped forward through the window, dreaming that it was his own engine, and that he was to reverse its motion. He ismede about ten feet below upon the sidewalk, at the very edge of an embankment ten feet high. Several persons who resided down stairs were sitting upon the piazza near by and saw the man fail. When they reached him he was unable to rise. He sustained serious injuries both to his knee-pan and internally.

TANNEHILL—THON, Married, by Rev. R. A. John, of St. John's German church Eighth and Marshall streets, on Sun. Lay, Agust 17, 1884, Mr. JOHN TANNEHILL and Miss PAULENA M. THON: beth of this city.

Baltimere papers piezze copy.

CRRISTIAN.—Died, on the morning of the 20th, at 8:30 o'c'ock, at the residence of here on haven C. H. Music r. 2312 N street. Mrs. MARY I. GHILISTIAN. resist of the late William Curis

CARROLL-Died, August 40, 1884, MARTE A STATED CONVOCATION OF LAFAYETTE POYAL ARCH ARCHARD STRUCK AND ARCHARD STRUCK AND ARCHARD STRUCK AND ARCHARD STRUCK AND ARCHARD STRUCK ARCHARD STRUCK ARCHARD STRUCK ARCHARD STRUCK ARCHARD ARCHARD ARCHARD STRUCK ARCH

nu 21-11* By order of the W. M. WHLHAM HALL CREW.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF UNITY LODGE. NO. 56. L. O. O. F.—Plense givend a regular meeting of your Lodge at Powhatan Hall. 546 Louishing street, Titt Thursday LEVENING at 8 of book, as business of importance will be boling the Lodge. Members of

THERE WILL BE A CALLED COUN-1 CH, OF CHICKAHOMINY THIRE, No. 34 LO. R. M., at their wigwam, Thon's Hall, being seventeenth and Main streets, HIER-SDAY EVS. NING, Aurent 21s., at Sy, o'clock, in reference the ple-net at West Point.

By order of the Tribe,
J. W. CARTEIF, W. S.
J. W. GIRBOUS, C. of R.

au 21-118

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION. Mozert Hall THIS (Finrales) EVENING a celork. Admission only by membership-ritation-cards, which must be presented a door. Members can obtain invitation-car application to C. L. Sirgar, 421 Broads C. E. Johnston, 918 Main street, or Red Moses, 914 Main street. GRAND CONCERT, TABLEAU, AND Charlement and the Constitution of the Constit

PARK MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884. BY

MADSHALL LODGE NO. 19. ENIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. R. J. McDOWELL. Chairman of Committee, 214 cast Broad street

REGULAR WEEKLY MOONLIGHT

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR MALARIA, FEVE AND AGUE—Contains no quintue, arsente or an includic compounds—at Droggiets, 50 cents notific.

an 9-d4 waim THE MOST AGREEABLE, EFFECTIVE, AND

ROOMS IS

BLAIR'S CHEORAL THYSIOL PROPHYLAC

For sale by Druggists. Price, 50 cents a bottle, Read the following:
"BLAHES CHLORAL THYMOL PROPHY-LACTIC to the best distinfection that I have ever used." (Signed) HENTER MCGLORE, M. D.

FURNITURE.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACT TURING and receiving from the best factories a very true steel of FU NITURE, we complying CHAMIGER FURSITY BE, PAR. LOWER, WILLIAM OF THE MATTERS OF TH

H. A. ATRINSON, No. 20 GOV-and Undertaker.—Korp constantly on hand a large accordancy of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Boom Furniture of the latest styles, which

JOHN LATOUCHE, MERCHANT
TAHOR, No. 4 Touth street, keeps
CONSTANTLY IN SIGNE EVERSTHING SUTABLE FOR GETTING IP
FINE, SPILISH, AND DURABLE
GARMENTS,
The low prices will surprise any one used to fine
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WILLIAM H. SUTHERLAND
TAKERS, between seventh and Eighth, 744 East
MAN STREET, have a large assertment of
STRECTE, WOOD and METALIAC CASE, STSCASES, and CLOTH CASEETS, at low prices.
Country and telegraph orders promptly attended
to day or night.

GROCERIES, &c. SOMETHING NICE. NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

627 east Broad street. 200 PRIME HAMS; SUGARS, VARI 200 RIME HAMS; SUGARS, VARI BLACK; FLOUR, best brands; WHISKEYS o superior quality: BRANDY, WINES, and (1/18) lowest marget rates. Welcots and measures guar suited at JOHN M. HIGGINSS; franklin sheef, near Old Market.

OLIVE-OIL. GOURMET'S OLIVE-OIL.

FRESH LOT OF THIS CELEBRATED OLIVE-OIL. We have sold this Oil, for many years past, and its uniform and soperior quality has recommended it to all who have used it.

Ask for GOURMET'S OLIVE-OIL. For sale by druggists and grocers. PUECELL, LADD & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

GREAT SUMMER SALE

BLANKETS!

APECIAL NOTICES.

Having purchased 1,200 pairs of

BLANKETS at a errat sacrifice, we will give our customers the benefit of our bargain.

at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6. \$7. 88. 89, and \$10 a pair. ALL MUCH BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.

a regular \$5 article, will be sold at \$3.50; KEYSTONE 11-4 BLANKETS

HOTEL-NEEPERS, BOARDING-HOUSE-Our COUNTRY FRIENDS should order at

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> MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, CRUMB-CLOTHS, MATS, &c.

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EXTRA CREAT TO CLOSE OUT

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EMBRELLAS, FANS, MITTS, GLOVES,

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Our assertment in general is very full and com-

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501 Broad street, corner Fifth.

such administrator de bouis non of Elirabeth Thompson and Macraret Thompson, dear the Thompson and Macraret Thompson, dear this and grame the pidnist by Francis S. Blair. Attorner-ty-cincia of the Commonwealth of Viesginia, and feel its bill, and thereupsin came the defendant Martha. Stanard, administrative de bouis non of E. C. Stanard, decassed, by her counci, and filed her asswer to said bill, to which sawer the pidnist By councer replied generally, and by connect it is ordered that this case be deckeded, and the plantiff altering among other things that there was in the hands of the defendant. Martha Stanard, decessed, a certain certificate of tiobert C. Stanard, decessed, a certain certificate of stock of the Commonwealth of Virginia. No. 2499, dated april 7, 1853, for \$1,655, which was besided to additional the said feathert. Stanard as commissioner, under an order entered in the "Soriges cases" in the Creat Court of the city of Richmond, March 30, 1853; that the said certificate of stock belongs to the heirs at law of Elizabeth and Margaret Thompson, decessed, who are unknown, and alleging the distribution of the said city facility in the eschement of the said certificate is now decelled, having neightful owner, and assing that it he eschemed to the Common wealth for the benefit of its relator. It is therefore ordered that the heirs at law, if any, of the said Elizabeth and Margaret Hompson, deceased, and all others claiming an interest in said certificate of stock, appear hear on the FREST PAY OF THE NEXT OCIORER TERM and man make the meeting affectants to sand this further ordered that a copy of this circle be published three months respectively in the Richmond Disputch and Washington Post.

VIRGINIA—IN THE CHANCERY

VIRGINIA-IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND THE OTH DAY OF JUNE, 1884:

IN CHASCRRY.

The object of this soil is to obtain for the platutiff a discover from the bonds of matrimony from
the defendant. Agal affiding thay my been under
and filed that the defendant. Hursh Nixon, alder
the Nixon, allow the Nixon, is an inmate of the
neultratiary of the State of Virginia. It is ordered
that he do appear here within one month after due
positionation of this order and so what is necessary
to protect his interests in this suit.

A Copy—Teste:

BENJAMIN H. BERHY, Clerk,
MCLAIN PLEASANTS, p. q. 1931-This's

I BUY BEST COAL TO SELL FOR CASH at flowest prices. Do not pay \$5.50 for anthractic and \$5 for splint when you can save money by conting to me. Best Conform Splint, \$4.25 and \$4.50!. Soft Linny Coal, \$3.75, for examples. Call at 1905 tary street, and set perfect artisfaction. FAMILY COALS. ARILA COALS,
SUPERIOR ANTRACITE COAL,
IGG. STOVE, and CHESTNUT same;
(FROWN HILL SPLINT COAL;
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